

Other specimens in the collection present the same features. A second species in M. Mouhot's collection, also from Siam, seems identical with *A. Mouhoti*, but is not sufficiently well preserved. The same is to be said of a specimen from Australia, collected by J. B. Jukes, Esq. A larger specimen (foot 10×5 centim.) presents the same specific features, but is devoid of colour (bleached?).

The question of the systematic position of this group is of interest, as it seems to form a connecting-link between the Cephalaspidea and Anaspidea in the following particulars:— (1) Rhinophora (cf. *Acera*) in close proximity to anterior end of pleuropodia, in contrast to the position in, e. g., *A. limacina*. (2) Visceral mass posterior (with shell and mantle) and not yet entirely fused with foot (*vide* fig. 5). These characteristics mark it off sharply from the genus *Syphonota*, which Adams has proposed (on very insufficient grounds). If this genus is to be retained, these points must be taken into consideration.

Besides these forms there are in the collection other unexamined and probably new forms of the Aplysiidæ. There are, moreover, many representatives of the genera *Dolabrifera*, &c., forming good material for further work, though unfortunately with "spirit"-specimens.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

Fig. 1. *Aplysia Mouhoti*. Nat. size.

Fig. 2. *A. piperata*. Nat. size.

Figs. 3, 4. *Aplysia Mouhoti* and *A. piperata*. *gf.*, genital furrow; *rhin.*, rhinophora; *pl.*, free edge of pleuropodia; *pl'*, point of attachment of pleuropodia; *g.o.*, genital opening; *ct*, point of attachment of gill; *an.*, anus; *siph.*, siphon.

Fig. 5. Longitudinal section of *Aplysia Mouhoti*. *sh.*, shell; *siph.*, siphon; *v.m.*, visceral mass.

XLVIII.—Descriptions of new Coleoptera from New Zealand. By Captain THOS. BROWN.

[Concluded from p. 245.]

Group Otiorhynchidæ.

Catoptes spermophilus, sp. n.

Robust, broad, moderately convex; piceous; tarsi flavo-castaneous, antennæ obscure rufous; densely covered with small, round, flat, fusco-testaceous scales; the setæ are erect

and mostly fuscous, the few that are greyish are not conspicuous; on top of the posterior declivity there is a transverse, much interrupted, pitchy space; below this the colour is only slightly paler than that on the dorsum. In one example the squamæ on the surface are somewhat rufescent.

Rostrum quite one third shorter than the thorax, but little expanded apically, with a central carina; vertex convex. *Scape* elongate, attaining the front of the thorax. *Funiculus* with the basal two joints equally elongate; third slightly longer than the fourth; seventh rather longer than broad; club elongate, acuminate. *Thorax* about one fourth broader than it is long, slightly wider before the middle than it is elsewhere; feebly obliquely impressed towards the sides in front, obsolete channelled along the middle, without asperities. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* evidently broader than the thorax; the shoulders, however, do not exceed the base of the thorax in width; disk slightly convex, with regular series of moderate punctures; interstices broad, the third and fifth but little, and rather irregularly raised, and ending in nodiform elevations behind, those on the third are distinct, the others are often indistinct; the sutural region is moderately convex behind. *Legs* fusco-rufous, with scales and greyish setæ; tibiæ slightly flexuous; third joint not very broad.

Underside with yellowish-grey decumbent setæ; the metasternum and basal segments with fine sponge-like grey clothing; the suture between the first and second segments strongly sinuate, fifth longitudinally impressed. *Prosternum* deeply emarginate in front. *Head* black, opaque, densely transversely strigose.

The *posterior corbels* are not at all cavernous. The *ocular lobes* are broad but well developed. The *eyes* are oblique and rather flat. The swelling alongside the scutellum is quite indistinct.

The minute scutellum at once distinguishes this from Nos. 2591 and 2592. The longer antennæ, broader form, and the vestiture of the lower surface differentiate it from *C. obliquisignatus*. The lines of pallid setæ so conspicuous in No. 2110 are here absent.

♀. Length (rostr. incl.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ – $1\frac{5}{8}$ line.

Ashburton. Five examples were found by Mr. W. W. Smith in the seed-pods of *Phormium tenax*.

Var.—*Squamosity* much darker, quite fuscous near the sides and on the summit of the hind slope, with a few grey specks here and there. *Thorax* nearly as long as it is broad. *Scutellum* more distinct, longer than broad. *Elytra* narrower

and more parallel-sided; the nodosities on the fifth interstices are indistinct. This, most likely, is the male, but only one has been obtained.

Length (rostr. incl.) 3, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Catoptes æqualis, sp. n.

Subovate, rather elongate; piceous, antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with small, round, depressed, grey and yellowish-grey scales, and numerous nearly erect greyish setæ; the posterior declivity is not very pallid, and there are no fasciæ.

Rostrum shorter than thorax, with a moderate central carina; just before the eyes there is a slight transverse impression. *Thorax* nearly one third broader than long, widest before the middle, narrowed behind, with a slight frontal constriction; its surface is punctate, but not at all rugose. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* elongate, not broad, the base slightly incurved and but little wider than the thorax; they are not abruptly narrowed posteriorly; striate-punctate, interstices simple. *Tarsi* rather short, the small second joint not much more than half the breadth of the penultimate.

Underside squamose. *Prosternum* deeply emarginate. *Metasternum* and first abdominal segment broadly impressed; fifth segment with a slight longitudinal groove.

Scape rather densely setose, attaining front of thorax. *Funiculus* with the second joint quite the length of the first, 3 to 7 rather small, third and fourth but little longer than broad. *Club* oblong-oval, acuminate. *Eyes* obliquely oval. *Ocular lobes* moderately developed. *Scrobes* subapical, directed towards the lower part of the eyes; there is no groove between the eye and the scrobe itself. *Posterior corbels* not distinctly truncate.

This species looks like No. 1520; in it, however, the corbels are slightly cavernous, the eyes are much larger and nearly rotundate, the scrobes are directed more towards the lower surface, the suture near the scutellum is slightly raised; the third and fifth interstices, though slightly elevated, are not nodose.

Length (rostr. incl.) $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Ashburton. One example from Mr. W. W. Smith.

Group *Eirrhinidæ*.

Pactola humeralis, sp. n.

Convex, subovate, fuscous; legs fusco-testaceous, scape rufo-testaceous, funiculus piceous; clothing dense, variegate,

consisting of dark brown, fusco-testaceous, and grey depressed scales; there are also many erect setæ, the finer ones are fuscous, the coarser are nearly white and chiefly distributed on the hind part of the body.

Rostrum rather short and broad. *Eyes* longitudinally oval, lateral. *Antennæ* finely pubescent; *scape* flexuous, subclavate for nearly half its length; basal joint of the *funiculus* nearly as long as the next four taken together, slender at the base, second about the length of the following two, 3 to 7 small, moniliform; *club* oblong-oval, triarticulate. *Thorax* cylindric, longer than broad, slightly constricted in front of the middle. *Elytra* ovate, shoulders rounded and narrowed and scarcely exceeding the thorax in width; posterior declivity rather abrupt; they are punctate-striate; there are no nodosities; the squamæ have a tendency to form spots. *Legs* squamose, stout.

Underside with grey hair-like scales; metasternum moderately convex; abdomen elongate, rather flat, fifth segment broadly grooved longitudinally.

This may be mistaken for *P. demissa*, Pascoe; the narrow shoulders and the shorter elytra, which are more abruptly deflexed behind, are constant and reliable characters; the posterior femora are usually less angulate and dentiform below.

Length (rostr. incl.) 1, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

West Plains, Invercargill. Found by Mr. A. Philpott.

About ten years ago Mr. S. W. Fulton sent me a specimen which he took off a *Veronica buxifolia*, but it was so mutilated that I did not think it advisable to describe it. It is subject to variation; the funiculus is not always piceous.

Group Cryptorhynchidæ.

Psepholax crassicornis, sp. n.

Convex, rather broad, opaque; antennæ and tarsi piceorufous, the body darker; squamosity dense, pale ochry, greyish, and fuscous, causing a slightly speckled appearance.

Rostrum shorter than the thorax, its anterior portion nearly double the breadth of the basal; finely and closely asperate behind, punctate in front, with a few yellow hairs there. *Antennæ* short and thick, bearing slender flavous setæ; the *scape* barely touches the eye, it is very thick; *funiculus* about a third longer than the scape; second joint about as long as the first, contracted at the base, joints 3 to 7 strongly transverse, the seventh broader than the preceding

ones; club ovate, rather short and broad, densely pubescent, indistinctly articulated. *Thorax* depressed and abruptly contracted in front for nearly half the whole length, base strongly bisinuate, sublobate in the middle; there is a narrow smooth space near the middle; the rest of the surface is closely punctured, the squamæ are flat and obscure tawny behind; in front there are many coarse variegate setæ. *Scutellum* depressed, indistinct. *Elytra* oblong, slightly wider than the thorax at the base, a little wider behind the middle, broadly rounded behind; punctate-striate, the third and fifth interstices are slightly raised backwards; these latter are rather more elevated, but do not extend more than halfway down the posterior declivity; the dark scales are most numerous near the base and sides; there are many coarse, erect, greyish setæ. *Legs* with griseous scales and setæ; *hind femora* laterally compressed, glabrous along the inner or hind face; *intermediate tibiæ* with median and apical prominences on the outside, the posterior similarly but much less evidently armed; penultimate joint of the *front tarsi* broadly expanded.

The rather broad form, unusually thick antennæ, short club, and dense clothing are good distinguishing characters. The scrobes, owing to the anterior dilatation of the rostrum, are quite open above in front, though quite lateral behind. The eyes are oblique. The head is globose underneath. The rostrum is rather longer and narrower behind than in the typical species. In some respects *P. femoratus* is the nearest ally, but it is oviform and much narrower; the apices of the elytra are obtusely produced individually, thus causing a sutural gap, the third interstices are more prominent at the summit of the declivity, and the hind tibiæ are simple.

Length (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{3}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Wellington. Mr. G. V. Hudson kindly sent me a specimen marked No. 113.

DENDROSTYGNUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum rather thick, not longer than the thorax, sub-parallel. *Scrobes* deep, beginning near the apex and reaching the eyes. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex. *Scape* rather slender, flexuous, only moderately thickened towards the extremity; it attains the eye. *Funiculus* 7-articulate, the basal two joints about equally elongate; joints 3 to 6 decrease, seventh rather larger than the preceding one; none are transverse. *Club* oblong-oval, four-jointed. *Eyes* just uncovered, narrowed towards the front. *Femora* strongly

angulate or dentate underneath. *Tibiæ* flexuous, with long spurs. *Tarsi* narrow and elongate, the penultimate joint lobate, but only moderately expanded. *Thorax* feebly bisinuate at the base, abruptly contracted in front. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* slightly wider than the thorax, the shoulders a little porrect, the middle of the base obtusely rounded.

Tychanus and *Sympedius* possess a scutellum, and the antennæ arise from or near the middle. In *Crisius* the rostrum is elongate, the second joint of the funiculus is longer than the first (sometimes twice as long), the antennal insertion is antemedian, and the scutellum is present, &c. *Tychanopais* bears most resemblance to the present genus, but it differs in having the eyes longitudinally oval and rather short from above downwards; it has short tarsi, with their third joint less evidently lobate, the claws are small and slender; the antennæ are shorter, joints 4 to 7 of the funiculus being transverse, and the base of the elytra is different.

Dendrostygnus calcaratus, sp. n.

Variagate, rostrum and thorax nigro-piceous, the apical portion of the latter reddish; elytra along the middle and behind rich pitchy brown, their sides rufescent; tarsi and antennæ reddish; the legs more infusate.

Rostrum not longer than the thorax, slightly dilated at the apex, broad; the anterior portion reddish, closely and finely punctured; behind more coarsely sculptured, with short, erect, coarse dark setæ; near the eyes there are some tawny scales. *Thorax* one fourth broader than long, abruptly narrowed and a little prominent in front at the middle; the sides behind slightly narrowed; its surface closely and irregularly punctured, the squamosity dark and indefinite on the disk, but near the sides it becomes pallid; there are some coarse erect setæ; the contracted portion is nearly nude. *Elytra* broadly rounded medially at the base, a little sinuate near the sides; shoulders slightly prominent; sides nearly straight, the posterior declivity nearly vertical and narrow; their surface is a little uneven; along each side of the suture there are two series of oblong rather distant punctures; the lateral sculpture is irregular; the dark sutural portion is nearly nude and shining; the scales near the sides are mostly yellowish; there are two or three slight prominences on each elytron near the summit of the hind declivity. *Legs* thickly covered with yellowish squamæ.

Underside with greyish pubescence.

Anterior tibiæ bent and dilated inwardly.

Length (rostr. excl.) $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia.

This is another of the rare ground-weevils of New Zealand.

SCHYLUS, gen. nov.

Body convex, suboviform, narrowed towards both extremities, without superficial inequalities, clothed with hair-like scales and erect setæ. *Rostrum* as long as the thorax, stout, hardly at all arched, subparallel. *Scrobes* deep, lateral, extending from near the apex to the eyes. *Antennæ* inserted near the apex. *Scape* slender, gradually clavate apically; it attains the front of the eye. *Funiculus* rather longer than the scape; the basal two joints elongate and about equal; joints 3 to 7 decrease. *Club* ovate, 4-articulate. *Eyes* just uncovered, flat, coarsely faceted, longer than broad, yet nearly rotundate. *Thorax* truncate at base, gradually narrowed anteriorly, its apical portion projecting over the head. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* closely applied to the thorax, hardly any wider at the base than that is, narrowed and nearly vertical behind. *Legs* long and thick. *Femora* elongate, not clavate, grooved below, the anterior toothed or angulate near the middle. *Tibiæ* rather short, the front pair distinctly, the others indistinctly, mucronate. *Tarsi* finely pilose, rather narrow, their penultimate joint broadly lobate.

Pectoral canal deep, extending to the front of the middle coxæ, limited by the raised borders of the mesosternum; these borders touch the front coxæ. *Metasternum* very short. *Coxæ* widely separated. *Abdomen* with the frontal suture broadly rounded and very indistinct; the basal segment nearly as long as the following three; second short, but little longer than the third, its basal suture indistinct; third and fourth short, with deep sutures. *Epipleuræ* extremely narrow.

The apex of the *rostrum* is almost truncate above and below, and the almost concealed mandibles close the aperture. The *mentum* seems elongate. The *palpi* are invisible. The *ocular lobes* are represented by the rounded angles between the rostral canal and the sides of the thorax.

In *Cyclacalles*, the type of which is No. 883, all the femora are angulate and dentate, the antennæ are inserted before the middle of the rostrum instead of near its apex, the metasternum, though short, is rather longer, and there is a well-marked suture between it and the first ventral segment; the abdomen is shorter, the basal segment notably so, the tibiæ have more distinct spurs, and the body is shorter and more rotundate.

Schylus nigricollis, sp. n.

Subopaque, rostrum and thorax pitchy black, elytra and legs rufescent, the antennæ and tarsi yellowish red.

Rostrum more or less obviously tricarinate, with some scale-like yellowish setæ behind. *Antennæ* slender, sparsely pubescent; second joint quite as long as the first, joints 3 to 7 decrease in length. *Thorax* about as long as broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, not constricted there; closely and coarsely punctate, nearly nude, there being only a small patch of depressed round tawny scales near each hind angle. *Elytra* a little wider behind the shoulders than at the base, cordiform, apparently striate-punctate, densely covered with variegated yellow hair-like scales and erect setæ. *Legs* long and stout, with clothing similar to that on the elytra.

Underside piceous, sparingly clothed with fine yellowish setæ.

There can be no difficulty in identifying this insect. The nearly bare black thorax forms a marked contrast to the conspicuously and brightly pubescent hind body.

Length (rostr. excl.) 1, breadth nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Pirongia, Te Aroha, and Papakure. One found at each place within the last two years, on the ground.

Scelodolichus politus, sp. n.

Glossy, black; rostrum piceo-rufous, antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, tibiæ infusate; squamosity depressed and elongate, tawny and grey, unequally distributed, the setæ erect, slender, fuscous.

Rostrum hardly as long as the thorax, indistinctly punctured in front, squamose behind. *Scape* short, gradually incrassate. *Funiculus* double the length of the scape; second joint more slender than the first, but quite as long; 3 to 7 decrease in length. *Club* oblong-oval, nearly as long as the scape. *Thorax* convex, longer than broad, its sides a little rounded behind the middle; the frontal portion almost abruptly depressed, with a few punctures, the rest of the surface smooth and polished. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, very convex, on a higher plane than the thorax, their shoulders so rounded as not to exceed the thorax in width; their basal portion is covered with slender tawny scales partially bordered behind with grey; the middle is bare, the posterior declivity is very sparingly clothed, principally with greyish scales or setæ; they are striate-punctate; the sculpture is nowhere deep and becomes obsolete behind. *Legs* elongate,

clothed for the most part with slender grey scales and outstanding setæ; the *posterior tibiæ* somewhat inwardly bent, all distinctly uncinatè; *tarsi* narrow, their penultimate joint but little expanded.

The polished impunctate basal portion of the thorax will enable anyone to recognize this species.

Length (rostr. excl.) $1\frac{1}{8}$, breadth quite $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Mount Pirongia. A single specimen found on the ground.

Scelodolichus squamosus, sp. n.

Elongate, convex, subopaque, nigro-fuscous; rostrum shining piceous; antennæ and tarsi reddish; legs fusco-rufous; densely covered with narrow, slender, depressed testaceous squamæ and moderately elongate fuscous setæ; there are two grey spots near the middle of the thorax, and its apex is of the same colour.

Rostrum elongate, finely sculptured, with a very indistinct ridge along the middle, its base squamose; it is very gradually contracted towards the middle. *Antennæ* inserted behind the centre; funiculus elongate; club ovate. *Thorax* as broad as it is long, broadly constricted and slightly depressed near the front, most elevated along the middle, but not distinctly keeled there; its punctuation rather fine and much concealed. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, higher than the thorax; shallow indistinctly punctate striæ are visible on a denuded spot in the disk. *Legs* long, clothed like the body, but with more grey scales; *tibiæ* nearly straight.

Basal ventral *segment* very long and flat, second short and deflexed behind, third and fourth much abbreviated, fifth large and flat, the supplementary segment depressed behind.

This may be placed near *S. hilaris*; it is, however, much more convex and narrower, with longer and more slender legs and antennæ, and the clothing and sculpture are materially different.

Length (rostr. excl.) $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Mount Te Aroha. One, March 1894, on the ground.

Obs.—*S. lineithorax* (No. 882). A variety occurs on the Hunua Range which should be recorded here. *Body* rather shorter; *tarsi* not so slender and elongate; the erect *setæ* not so coarse; the basal ventral *segment* longitudinally impressed. If I were to treat this as a distinct species there would be great difficulty in distinguishing the two.

Group *Cossonidæ*.*Pentarthrum Philpotti*, sp. n.

Nitid, nigro-piceous; elytra and tibiæ rufo-piceous; the tarsi and antennæ red; sparingly clothed with short, slender, erect greyish hairs.

Rostrum slightly contracted behind the middle, distinctly punctured, more finely in front. *Antennæ* medially inserted, stout and elongate; second joint of the funiculus hardly at all longer than the third; club distinct, ovate, its apical joints small. *Thorax* longer than broad, narrowed and constricted in front, its sides well rounded; the disk is only slightly convex, and its punctuation, especially along the middle, though distinct, is not close, it is closer near the sides, and in front of the constriction becomes quite fine. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* wider than the base of the thorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly; sutural region slightly depressed; their striæ are not very deep, but they are closely punctured; interstices with fine serial punctures and slight rugosities; the apical margins are not explanate, the third interstice is bent behind and at that part there is an evident thickening of the external interstice; the second does not touch the basal margin. *Tarsi* narrow, third joint not lobate.

Underside moderately coarsely punctured, with fine grey setæ. *Metasternum* canaliculate. First segment of *abdomen* broadly impressed, its posterior margin nearly straight, the front broadly rounded; fifth distinctly pubescent.

When compared with *P. zealandicum*, this species is seen to be shorter and flatter. The *rostrum* is rather shorter, less parallel, and more arched above. The *eyes* are rather smaller and less prominent, and they are more distant from the thorax. The back part of the *head* is longer and broader, being, in fact, quite swollen; and although it is minutely sculptured, it appears smooth and glossy. The *thorax* is shorter and broader, its sides are more strongly rounded, and its punctuation is rather coarser. The *scape* is a little longer. The *legs* are not quite as long, and the tibial hooks are less developed.

Although it is not closely allied to *P. zealandicum*, I decided to compare it with that well-known species; this will enable anyone to identify it more certainly than if I had chosen some rare insect he may never possess. It is not at all similar to the *P. rufum* group. Sharp's *P. cephalotes* is a very different insect.

♂. Length $1\frac{3}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Invercargill.

The species bears the name of its discoverer, Mr. Alfred Philpott.

Pentarthrum antennale, sp. n.

Fusiform-cylindric, moderately shining, piceo-rufous, sparsely clothed with yellowish, but not at all conspicuous, hairs; the legs and antennæ red.

Rostrum distinctly punctured, more coarsely near the eyes; in front of the antennal insertion (just behind the middle) it is parallel and broader than the hinder portion. The back part of the *head* is smooth and shining; it is narrowed or constricted immediately behind the eyes; these therefore are more prominent behind than they are in front. *Funiculus* longer than the scape, second joint only slightly longer than the third. *Club* rather narrow, its three small terminal joints marked off by fine pubescence. *Thorax* one third longer than broad, gradually narrowed anteriorly, deeply constricted there, its posterior angles rounded; it is coarsely punctured, not so closely on the disk as it is at the sides, much more finely in front of the constriction; apical margin smooth. *Scutellum* small, smooth. *Elytra* as broad at the base as the widest part of the thorax, gradually and slightly narrowed posteriorly, the margins moderately explanate behind, the apical sutural notch distinct; they are evidently punctate-striate; the punctures are coarse and close; interstices with fine distant serial punctures. *Tarsi* narrow, their third joint not expanded.

Underside coarsely and closely punctured, with fine but distinct yellow hairs. *Mesosternum* with very few punctures. *Metasternum* a little depressed behind, and with a fine central line. Basal segment of *abdomen* broadly depressed. *Rostrum* with two obvious longitudinal grooves, separated throughout by a carina, as is the case in No. 908.

♀. *Rostrum* cylindrical, not broad, finely but distinctly punctured. *Thorax* rather longer, more closely punctured on the middle. First segment of *abdomen* not impressed. *Antennæ* inserted some distance behind the middle.

This is distinguished from Sharp's *P. porcatum* by the presence of pubescence and interstitial punctures. From Nos. 908, 1299, and 2194 it may be separated by its longer scape; this, though as long as that of No. 1301, is shorter than that of *P. zealandicum*.

♂. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

West Plains, Invercargill.

Another of Mr. Philpott's captures.

Obs. As this is one of a group of species or varieties that are very troublesome to identify, I have drawn up brief diagnoses to lessen the difficulty. The species bear the numbers 908, 1297, 1299, 1301, 2194, and 2198.

From *P. zealandicum* they are differentiated by the margins of the *elytra* being thickened or explanate near the extremity; by the longer, basally contracted *rostrum* of the males; by the back part of the *eyes* being more prominent than the front; and by the rather longer and narrower *thorax*. They are all coarsely sculptured, and, except No. 1301, dark red.

No. 908.—♂. *Scape* short, quite one third shorter than that of No. 903. *Rostrum* one third longer, closely and rugosely punctured, coarsely near the eyes. *Antennal insertion* a little behind the middle. *Thorax* coarsely, closely, and confluent or rugosely punctured. Interstices of *elytra* with fine serial punctures. *Pubescence* fine and scanty.

No. 1297.—♂. *Rostrum* nearly twice as long as that of No. 903, broad, flat above, densely and rugosely punctured, only a little contracted behind; between the antennal insertion and the apex there is a very distinct transverse depression. *Club* rather short and broad. *Thorax* coarsely, closely, and rugosely punctured. *Scape* short.

No. 1299.—♂. *Rostrum* more slender than that of No. 908, more finely sculptured; rather shorter and distinctly broader than in the female of No. 908, and with the *antennal insertion* nearer the middle. *Thorax* not closely punctured along the middle. The smooth *occiput* is not so well limited from the sculptured portion. *Scape* short.

No. 1301.—♀. *Rostrum* rather longer than in this sex of No. 908, more finely sculptured. *Thorax* less narrowed and constricted in front, the constriction obsolete above (*i. e.* not causing a well-marked depression there). *Elytra* more deeply striate, the punctures closer, interstices more rugose, the margins less explanate behind. *Scape* somewhat longer. *Colour* darker, nearly black.

No. 2194.—♂. Smaller than No. 908. *Elytra* paler, their punctures more separated, interstices less convex. *Rostrum* rather shorter. *Scape* short.

No. 2198.—This is distinguished from all the species of this group or series by the absence of *pubescence* and interstitial punctures.

No. 1300.—Does not belong to the *P. rufum* series, as the *rostrum* is not narrowed behind the middle (it is like that of No. 903) and the *elytral margins* are not dilated near the extremity.

Group Scolytidæ.

Acrantus opacus, sp. n.

Cylindric, subopaque, fuscous; head nigrescent; the legs, coxæ, and antennæ pale ferruginous, club dark; densely clothed, the thorax with small, round, depressed brown and brassy scales and short erect slender setæ; on the elytra the squamosity is similarly variegated but less decumbent and the erect setæ are rather paler and more conspicuous.

Head minutely sculptured, with some yellow hairs in front. *Thorax* hardly longer than broad, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, with some yellow pubescence at the middle of the base; it is closely punctate. *Elytra* individually rounded and minutely crenulate at the base; striate, interstices plane; the external striæ are distinctly punctured. *Legs* finely pubescent; *tibiæ* expanded towards the extremity, with three or four denticles along each of them. *Tarsi* slender, the terminal joint as long as the basal three; claws well developed.

Antennæ moderately elongate; scape elongate, very gradually incrassate; funiculus short, much more slender than the scape, its first joint stout, longer than broad, the following five transverse and provided with very long outstanding slender hairs; club elongate, opaque, indistinctly four-jointed; it is rather narrow, and equals the funiculus in length.

Underside with fine pale pubescence; the mesosternum with minute squamæ. *Metasternum* longitudinally grooved along the middle. First ventral *segment* large, 2 to 4 short, fifth with a broad basal suture.

A considerable amount of individual variation occurs. In one the legs are fuscous, in others the clothing of the thorax is of a dark uniform colour and consists of hairs, and the antennæ are quite short, with an ovate club; in these examples (probably females) the remarkable villosity of the antennæ seems wanting.

Length $1\frac{1}{8}$, breadth quite $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Mount Te Aroha. Discovered by Mr. J. H. Lewis.

Group Anthribidæ.

Anthribus flavipilus, sp. n.

Subcylindric; the dark ground-colour concealed by the clothing; this is hair-like, depressed, and greyish yellow on the thorax, but brighter on the elytra; these latter are variegated with grey patches, as in *A. vates*.

Rostrum as long as broad, closely and rather coarsely punctured; black, with scanty pubescence. *Thorax* about as long as broad, much narrowed towards the front, its carina a little curved and extending about halfway along each side; the surface closely but not coarsely punctured. *Scutellum* oviform, small, raised, with yellow tomentum. *Elytra* not distinctly depressed before the middle and without distinct elevations, the apices broadly rounded towards the suture; they bear series of fine punctures; the sutural series form striæ and converge posteriorly, so that near the extremity they almost touch the suture.

Antennæ nearly glabrous; their second joint is larger than the exposed portion of the first, and is nodiform at the apex; the third is about one half longer than the second, but hardly any larger than the fourth; the ninth is rather longer than broad and subtriangular; tenth transverse; eleventh conical.

The *eyes* barely touch the thorax, and are similar to those of *A. vates*; the thoracic *carina* and angles are similar; the *scutellum* is narrower and more elevated; the maculation of the *elytra* differs but little, though the colour does.

Length (rostr. incl.) $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Ohaupo, near Mr. Kusab's mill. One, January 1893.

Group Lamiidæ.

Somatidia picticorne, sp. n.

Variagate; *thorax* pale yellowish-chestnut, covered with depressed yellowish hairs, these are more scanty in front, its sides pitchy brown; *elytra* of a similar pale colour, but across the middle a broad ill-defined space bears greyish hairs; behind this pale space there is a dark irregular band, which is prolonged near each side towards the shoulder, but becomes of a lighter brown there; the hind slope is more or less spotted; on the disk, just before the middle, there are two small blackish spots; front *femora* fuscous, testaceous at the base, the other pairs almost wholly testaceous; *tibiæ* testaceous, with a black spot below the knee and another lower down; *antennæ* variegated, two basal joints reddish, third fuscous, paler at base; 4 to 10 testaceous, tipped with black.

Thorax hardly broader than long, its sides only moderately rounded, moderately closely and coarsely punctured in front; behind the middle the dots are rather less numerous and are partially concealed by the pubescence; there is a slight swelling near the scutellum, but there are no tubercles. *Elytra* oviform, much wider near the middle than elsewhere, of the same width as the thorax at the base; the punctures near the base are rather irregular, the large punctures on the

hind slope are serial. *Legs* stout, rather finely pilose. *Antennæ* hardly as long as the body, fringed with short hairs underneath; second joint short, not longer than broad; third reaches beyond the base of the thorax, about a third longer than the fourth; fifth longer than the sixth, about a third shorter than the fourth. *Scutellum* large, triangular.

Smaller and flatter than *S. convexa*, the thorax not at all rotundate. It is not similar to any other species.

Length 2, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ line.

Invercargill. I am indebted to Mr. A. Philpott for the only specimen I have seen.

Group Eumolpidæ.

Atrichatus æneicollis, sp. n.

Convex, oblong-oval, glabrous, shining; fusco-testaceous, head and thorax æneous.

Head moderately coarsely and irregularly punctured. *Eyes* prominent. *Antennæ* inserted near the front and inner margins of the eyes; they reach backwards beyond the middle thighs; first joint clavate, second about half the length of the third. *Thorax* transverse, finely margined, anterior angles rectangular and depressed, the posterior laterally prominent; its sides curvate and more narrowed in front than behind, widest behind the middle; its surface moderately coarsely and irregularly punctured, and with minute punctures between some of the larger ones. *Scutellum* large. *Elytra* suboblong, curvedly narrowed behind the middle, the shoulders slightly wider than the base of the thorax; their sculpture consists of series of moderate punctures, these become duplicate towards the base, the external ones are rather larger and more irregular; on the hind slope there are two sutural striæ; most of the punctures are pitchy brown, and other dark marks occur, some of them quite linear. *Legs* robust; *tibiæ* more or less grooved along the outer face, the posterior dilated towards the extremity and deeply excavate behind; *tarsi* with the third joint bilobed and nearly as long as the second.

Underside with yellowish-grey pubescence; abdomen fuscous; metasternum rufo-castaneous.

The thorax is rather larger than in *A. ochraceus* (No. 1099); it is iridescent, and the four or five abbreviated apical striæ on the elytra of that insect are reduced in number.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{8}$ line.

Ashburton. Three examples were found by Mr. W. W. Smith.